

IN THE SPECIFICATION

LC
7/21/06
page 16 through 17

~~On page 17, amend paragraph [00041] to read as follows:~~

IDC-a1,AMD

In addition, autostereoscopic projection viewer 10 can employ an image corrector plate 20 arranged at about the focal plane of a projected image, i.e., up to about 5 inches from the nearest field lens 24, (shown as a dashed rectangle), such as, for example, at least one Fresnel lens, more often a pair of Fresnel lenses 26, that can operate collectively as a field lens such that pairs of eye-zones, e.g., right and left off-axis eye-zones 28R, 28L and right and left substantially on-axis eye-zones 32R and 32L are capable of being produced at distances from the last surface of field lens 24 of at least about a diagonal measured value of the long axis of field lens 24 (i.e., at least about 15 inches). As another example arrangement, a zonal plate 27 can be configured to be separated from the field lens along the optical path or adapted to a predetermined surface of the field lens (e.g., a predetermined surface of a Fresnel lens) or a zonal plate can be adapted to a predetermined surface of or separately apart along the optical path from pair of Fresnel lenses 126 operating collectively as a field lens, so as to reduce dispersive effects of the system of Fig. 1.

LC
7/21/06
page 20 through 21

~~On page 21 bridging page 22, amend paragraph [00049] to read as follows:~~

IDC-a2,AMD,M

The example embodiment of Fig. 2 shows an optical axis, denoted as O, a pair of left and right substantially on-axis projection displays 102L, 102R, a pair of left and right substantially on-axis projector lenses 106L, 106R, a Fresnel prismatic beam-splitter 120 arranged at about the projected image plane of projector lenses 106L, 106R (i.e., a

magnified image from projector lenses 106L, 106R), an image corrector plate 122 capable of operating as an optical diffuser, and a field lens 124 (shown as a dashed rectangle), such as, for example, at least one Fresnel lens, more often a pair of Fresnel lenses 126, that can operate collectively as a field lens such that one or more pairs of eyezones, e.g., right and left off-axis eyezones 128R, 128L, 130R and 130L, and right and left substantially on-axis eye-zones 132R and 132L are capable of being produced at distances of at least about 8 inches (i.e., typically the diagonal of a field lens) from the last surface of field lens 124. However, as another embodiment, image corrector plate 122 can be removed from projection viewer 100 and longer field lens focal lengths can be utilized to constrain the angular views to between about 10 and about 15 degrees such that off-axis aberrations produced by Fresnel prismatic beam-splitter 120 are minimized. In addition, as another example arrangement, a zonal plate 127 can be separated from the field lens along the optical path or adapted to a predetermined surface of the field lens (e.g., a Fresnel lens) or a zonal plate 127 can be adapted to a predetermined surface of a pair of Fresnel lenses 126 operating collectively as a field lens or separately apart from such lenses along the optical path so as to reduce dispersive effects of the system of Fig. 2.

LC
7/21/08

page 24, insert after paragraph 54

On page 25, after paragraph [00054], amend to read as follows:

IDC-a3,AMD,M

Fig. 4(a) illustrates a folded geometry example of the present invention so as to enable compact arrangements of the optical elements as shown in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2.
As shown in Fig. 4, a pair of turning mirrors 408L and 408R, can be adapted to